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Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Letter

From President of United Front for Korean Democracy in New York

PYONGYANG, Jun. 3 (KCNA)—Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter dated March 1, 1970, from Byungcholl Koh, President of the United Front for Korean Democracy, in New York, expressing his view that some of the vital issues should be settled immediately to achieve the unification of Korea.

He wrote in the beginning of the letter titled "For a Unified Korea" that hopes and aspirations of the promised unification of Korea lie dormant at a stalemate, and expressed his hope to settle some of the vital issues for the re-union of homogeneous cultures which have been segregated artificially.

He noted that anyone who is concerned about the destiny and future of the nation must not be afraid and hesitate to negotiate for "a united Korea" in searching for further exploration of practical formulas.

In the letter he proposed a bridge-building policy for "a joint meeting" to solve the complex issues in the dispute between the North and the South, which would be geared to the achievement of the political and cultural remarriage for a united Korea, he wrote.

Stressing that to exchange personal correspondence among families is an urgent necessity for the people of North and South Korea who have been separated from each other for the past 15 years, he pointed out: Humanitarians never deprive their individual contacts with their own relatives. It is a universal right.

Referring to economic exchange between the North and the South, he noted that an incentive for a new trade relationship between the North and the South is, in general, a social and economic necessity. This new economic co-operation will expedite the modernization of industrial developments in utilizing natural resources on the future of mutual prosperity, he wrote.

He affirmed that exchange of art, technical knowledge and athletic events are also stepping-stones for the realization of culture exchange between the North and the South, thereby creating an opportunity to "rendezvous."

Both parties of the North and the South should educate the people to be loyal to the psychological rehabilitation of loving their own people and to lead their own people in emphasizing the Korean identity, he said.

Saying that a new non-aggression pact between the North and the South will not only avoid the future grave consequences, but also great reduction of soldiers and military expenditures will augment economic well-being, he noted that this policy would contribute to peace and security in the Far East.

REPLY LETTER

To President of United Front for Korean Democracy in New York

PYONGYANG, Jun. 3 (KCNA)—Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received, on Mar. 1, 1970, a letter concerning the question of the country's unification from Byungcholl Koh, President of the United Front for Korean Democracy in New York.

Entrusted by Premier Kim Il Sung, the personages of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland sent, on Jun. 3, a letter in reply to this letter. The reply letter reads as follows:

Mr. Byungcholl Koh
President
The United Front for Korean Democracy
127 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036, U.S.A.

Entrusted by Premier Kim Il Sung, we have carefully studied your letter of March 1, 1970 addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the question of unification of the fatherland and are sending this letter to you today.

We would like first of all to offer our cordial greetings to you, feeling very happy over your profound interest in the question of unification of our fatherland.

Your letter has some points different from our views, but we could see that it contains good opinions which are consistent in many respects with our views.

You propose in your letter a joint meeting between the related parties in North and South Korea for negotiation in order to fulfil the aspirations of the unification of the fatherland which lie dormant at a stalemate, and as important matters awaiting immediate solution, you enumerate such problems as the exchange of personal correspondence among families and relatives segregated in the North and South, trade and economic co-operation and exchange of art, technical knowledge and athletic events between the North and South, conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the North and the South and great reduction of soldiers and military expenditures.

We consider that these suggestions made by you are positive ones which are helpful undoubtedly to the solution of the unification question.

Such questions raised by you are not new, of course. They have many things in common with the questions the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long since set forth time and again.

In this connection, we would like to remind you at this opportunity once again of the consistent position and line held by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the unification question.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, said as follows on the basic position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the question of unification of the fatherland:

"We maintain that the unification of Korea should be materialized peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any interference of foreign forces on independent and democratic principles. This is our invariable position."

As is widely known to the world, the DPRK Government and the Korean people have exerted all possible efforts to actualize the unification of the fatherland peacefully from the first days of its artificial partition caused by the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

As far back as April 1948 the Joint Meeting of the Political Parties and Social Organisations of North and South Korea held in Pyongyang, even participated in by rightist parties of South Korea, proposed to materialize the unification of the country by way of conducting all-Korea general elections and establishing a unified government after all foreign troops were withdrawn simultaneously. The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rheeites, however, opposed it stubbornly and staged the treacherous separate "election" in South Korea at the point of the bayonet and rigged up the South Korean puppet regime, thereby openly embarking on the road of perpetuating the split of Korea.

The conference for the formation of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland held in April 1949 under the participation of 71 political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea repeatedly proposed to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland by holding general elections throughout North and South Korea. But at the time, too, the U.S. imperialists and their agents rejected this patriotic initiative and started stepping up preparations for the so-called "northern expedition" and intensifying armed provocations daily along the 38th parallel.

In June 1950 when the danger of war was increasing owing to this in our country with each passing day, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front again proposed to establish an all-Korea supreme legislative body through free general elections in North and South Korea as a way of accelerating the peaceful unification of the fatherland and then the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even set forth a proposal to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland by means of amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "National Assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative body.

The U.S. imperialists and their agents, however, answered it by unleashing a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at last.

Had all these just proposals been realized, we think, Korea would have already been united peacefully, a long time ago.

Even after the Korean Armistice the DPRK Government did not desist from its efforts even a moment for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

After the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question held in April 1954 was disrupted by the

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Officers and Men of KPA Send to Bottom of Sea Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army

Which Perpetrated Grave Armed Provocation after Intruding into Sea Off Haeju in DPRK

PYONGYANG, Jun. 5 (KCNA)—Lately the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is markedly intensifying grave armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line and in the sky and the sea, raising frantic war rackets ceaselessly in South Korea and infiltrating many spy bandits.

On Jun. 3, the U.S. imperialist aggressor army fired tens of thousands of shells and bullets at posts of our People's Army in the Demilitarized Zone in the western and central sectors of the front. Following this, it infiltrated at around 1:30 p.m. on the 5th a heavily armed spy ship under the cover of fighter plane and warship into the sea off Haeju, the coastal waters of the northern half of the Republic, to conduct reconnaissance.

Officers and men of the Navy of the Korean People's Army who were firmly guarding the territorial waters of the fatherland instantly sent to the bottom of the sea the enemy's armed spy ship which intruded deep into the coastal waters.

A-match-for-a-hundred sentinels of the Korean People's Army who have always mercilessly smashed the provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors will not tolerate provocative moves of the rascals in the future, too. They will give corpses and death to the provokers.

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destructive activities of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary authorities of South Korea, the DPRK Government continued to exert its strenuous efforts for peaceful unification, just a few salient examples of which alone are seen below.

In October 1954 the Supreme People's Assembly at its 8th Session put forward a unification proposal on holding a joint meeting of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations or a joint session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean "National Assembly" in Pyongyang or Seoul.

In August 1955 in his report at the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the August 15 Liberation, the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, set forth a proposal that measures be taken for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, that the North and South Korean authorities declare themselves obligated to refrain from resorting to any force of arms against each other and solve the question of national unification only by peaceful means, that the North and South Korean armies be reduced to the minimum, that a conference of representatives of the North and South Korean authorities be convened, etc.

In April 1956 the 3rd Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea, and at the same time, proposed to form a standing committee with representatives of government authorities, supreme legislative bodies or political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea which may discuss and take practical measures on problems of the unification of the North and South starting from the question of eliminating the barriers in the way of political, economic and cultural interchange, exchange of goods, mutual visits of individual persons, postal exchange, etc. between the North and South and promoting mutual contacts.

In September 1957 at the 1st Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly Premier Kim Il Sung again clearly elucidated the line of peaceful unification of our fatherland, and proposed that a peace agreement be signed between North and South Korea and the North and South Korean armed forces be reduced drastically after all foreign troops are withdrawn from our country and that trade and visits, postal and cultural exchanges between the North and South be effected without delay so as to alleviate the people's sufferings caused by the spilit and fulfil the earnest desire of the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends segregated in the North and South.

In February 1958 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanded all the countries which stationed troops in Korea to take appropriate actions immediately for the prompt withdrawal of their troops from Korea, and made a proposal on unifying Korea peacefully by means of holding all-Korea free elections within a definite period of time after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops.

In active support of this epochal proposal of the DPRK Government the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew completely from Korea on their own initiative.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggression army did not get out of South Korea even after that and has persisted in obstructing Korean unification.

In April 1960 the youth and students and people of South Korea overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime by their heroic uprising and, with it as an occasion, in South Korea there was a stronger tendency than ever before towards the unification of the fatherland.

It was around then that in his report at the 15th Anniversary Celebration of the August 15 Liberation held in 1960, Premier Kim Il Sung again fully expounded the invariable line of unifying the fatherland by peaceful means on independent and democratic principles, and put forward another epochal proposal that if the South Korean authorities were still not in a position to accept the holding of the free North-South general elections, a confederation of North and South Korea be enforced as a transitional step pending complete unification, or economic and cultural exchanges, personal correspondence and visits and so on be materialized apart from political issues.

Concretizing this programmatic proposal the 8th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly convened in November 1960 made specific proposal on actualizing economic and cultural exchanges and co-operation between North and South Korea and promoting the independent development of the national economy in South Korea. It contained a suggestion to take over-all measures for rehabilitating and developing agriculture and fishery, national industry and national culture, carrying out housing construction on a large scale and stabilizing and enhancing the people's livelihood in South Korea, as well as an offer of the Government of the Republic to bear the huge financial and economic burdens therefore.

In response to the consistent and sincere efforts of the DPRK Government, the South Korean youth and students came out to conduct talks and interchanges directly between the North and South and many public and political figures and broad popular masses rendered active support to them. Hence, that emotional moment was approaching when the North and South would shake hands and the door would be opened to unification.

Scared at this the U.S. imperialists instigated the outrageous military fascists in May 1961 to engineer the "military coup d'etat" and arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered right and left all the political figures of South Korea advocating peaceful unification and perpetrated a sanguinary repression of the people without precedent.

Even after the situation turned this way the DPRK Government made a series of national-salvation proposals on many occasions out of the sole desire to remove national disasters and accelerate national unification.

In June 1962 the 11th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly proposed that if the South Korean authorities were not willing to hold consultations with us on the unification question right now, both sides meet at Panmunjom, Pyongyang or Seoul to negotiate, first of all, on such matters as the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea, the prerequisite to the solution of all questions, the conclusion of a peace agreement between North and South Korea and the reduction of the North and South Korean armed forces.

In his address to the 1st Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly held in October 1962 Premier Kim Il Sung made clear once again the specific plans for attaining complete unification through a series of intermediary steps.

In December 1963 the Joint Conference of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland proposed that representatives of North and South Korea, meet for consultations on practical matters for bringing about complete unification through economic and cultural interchanges and enforcement of the confederation of North and South Korea, starting from mail exchanges and personal visits as an initial step towards recovering the severed ties of the nation.

The 3rd Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly held in March 1964 suggested to bring about national unity and co-operation either through convocation of a joint meeting of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations or through contacts and exchanges of views between representatives of various sections of North and South Korea, and proposed to provide South Korea every year with two million *suk* of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre as well as cement, lumber, machinery, etc. with a view to putting in order the destroyed economy of South Korea and solving the questions of the people's living, and to receive South Korean unemployed and ensure them jobs and a stabilized living.

At the 4th Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly convoked in May 1965, too, national-salvation measures were set forth to materialize national unity and expedite the unification of the fatherland, rejecting foreign forces.

Besides, there are innumerable instances, indeed, in which the DPRK Government proposed to send a great amount of food grains and relief goods to the calamity-stricken South Korean refugees, pay necessary stipends to the poor South Korean students having no money enough to go to school, and to take over vagrant orphans and unemployed of South Korea roaming about the streets to the northern half so as to ensure them a worthy life and stable jobs, and in which the organs concerned of the DPRK Government suggested to the South Korean authorities concerned concrete measures for effecting mail exchanges and personal visits, and economic and cultural interchanges.

In this way over the past 20 years and more the DPRK Government has consistently sought allpossible steps and measures deemed reasonable and realistic in hastening the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

We consider that all these plans and proposals set forth by the DPRK Government fully reflect the ardent aspiration of the whole nation to put an end to the misfortunes of national split and materialize the complete unification and independence of the fatherland as soon as possible, and take into full consideration the country's complicated objective realities created while the North and South have followed different paths over a long period of time.

Here are set forth not only the ways to attain complete unification at once through free North-South general elections but also the ways to approach complete unification step by step through a series of intermediary steps, and are put forward concrete proposals that if the South Korean authorities cannot accept them, some humanitarian measures be taken at least for easing the pains of the people caused by the split apart from political question.

That is why the most fair and reasonable proposals of the DPRK Government commanded unreserved support of the entire North and South Korean people so anxiously desiring the unification of the fatherland and aroused unanimous sympathy of all the peace-loving people the world over.

The U.S. imperialists and the successive rulers of South Korea, however, have flatly opposed all of them and responded to the sincere endeavours of the DPRK Government each time with aggressive provocations. Consequently, none of these fair and just proposals has been translated into practice until today.

Originally negotiation and exchange cannot be achieved by the will of anyone side alone; they are possible only by aggreement and joint efforts of the two sides. Further, for peaceful unification, it is important to create an atmospher for it.

And yet the traitorous regime of South Korea, on orders of U.S. imperialism, has not only opposed free North-South general elections but opposed the confederation of North and South Korea, opposed the conclusion of a peace agreement between the North and South and the reduction of armed forces, opposed the economic and cultural exchanges and personal visits, opposed contacts and negotiations between North and South Korean representatives and deadly opposed even personal correspondence between the North and South proposed as a minimum humanitarian measure; it has turned down all and every proposal that is conducive to the acceleration of unification.

Matters stand to such an extent that the reactionary South Korean authorities arrest South Korean people right and left and mete out severe punishment to them at mere utterances on "peaceful unification" on charge of "violation of the national policy." Under these circumstances, how would it be possible to achieve contact and negotiation between the North and South and materialize peaceful unification?

Had anyone in South Korea advanced such proposals as made precisely in your letter, he would have already ended his days on the gallows or been in fetters. It is beyond the shadow of doubt.

We believe you can fully understand here, too, why Korean unification has not been materialized over such a long period of time and why the tension and the danger of war have always hung over Korea.

We think that if you had understood this state of affairs correctly, you would have naturally given your advice to the South Korean authorities, who have persistently rejected the peaceful unification proposals of the DPRK Government, with regard to the question of realizing peaceful unification and the North-South intercourse prior to doing to the DPRK Government.

The Government of the Republic has never discarded its line of peaceful unification nor declared that it would be discarded. The peaceful unification of the fatherland has always been the invariable firm line of the DPRK Government.

The whole responsibility for the obstruction of its realization and the indefinite procrastination of the misfortunes caused by national split rests entirely with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities which flatter and submit to the former.

That is why we consider that the peaceful unification of Korea is inconceivable to all intents and purposes as long as the U.S. imperialists and the present quislingite regime are allowed to stay on in South Korea.

Ever since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the sinister aim to convert it into their complete colony, and with it as a stepping stone, invade the whole of Korea and Asia.

To attain this aim, they rigged up the puppet regime at the point of bayonets in South Korea and have manoeuvred for split instead of unification, pursued war instead of peace and stirred up constant antagonism and confrontation instead of national unity between the North and South.

If not, what is the reason that they have kept the door tightly closed and have been opposed so doggedly to all the sincere proposals of the Government of the Republic of peaceful unification?

In an endeavour to cover up the real nature of the criminal manoeuvrings they perpetrate in Korea, the U.S. imperialists clamour about the fictitious "threat of communist aggression from the North" and vociferate as if the U.S. army were staying in South Korea to check it.

But the "threat of aggression on the South from the North" does not and cannot exist from the outset. The DPRK Government has more than once made clear that it has no intention to march South nor has it any intention to solve the question of Korean unification by force of arms. Frankly speaking, it is thanks solely to the persevering endeavours of the DPRK Government that the flame of war has not been kindled and peace is maintained in Korea still now although the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their manoeuvres to unleash a fresh war against the Korean people to such an extent today.

The deceptive nature of their so-called "aid" to and "protection" of South Korea about which the U.S. imperialists themselves clamour is glaringly proved by the miserable reality of South Korea today.

It is precisely because of the American way of "aid" and "protection" that South Korea has been converted into a complete colony and military base of U.S. imperialism, into a living hell where penury and hunger, terror and massacre prevail. By no means can the U.S. imperialists ever hide this stern fact.

Also under the cloak of the so-called "U.N. resolutions" the U.S. imperialists try to justify their occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression in Korea.

This, too, is totally unfounded, however. paragraph 7 of article 2 of the United Nations Charter clearly stipulates that the U.N. should not intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or any nation. The U.N. has no competence or authority to take part in dealing with the Korean question. The more so under the condition in which the U.N. was reduced to a belligerent during the Korean War, with its flag abused by U.S. imperialism.

We are well aware that the view that the U.N. had its authority injured by committing itself to the Korean question wrongly was expressed also in the letter addressed to the President of the U.N. General Assembly by Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, in October 1969.

All the "resolutions" on Korea arbitrarily rigged up by the U.S. imperialists at the U.N. without the participation of any genuine representative of the Korean people are entirely null and void.

The so-called "election under the U.N. supervision" advocated by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities instead of the free North-South general elections is a mere shield with which to camouflage the aggressive artifice to legalize under the name of the U.N. the "election" returns concocted by irregularities and frauds at the point of the U.S. imperialist bayonet and extend the colonial system thus imposed upon the South Korean people to the northern half of the Republic.

That the unification of Korea procrastinates and the split deepens today precisely because of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary authorities of South Korea is laid bare also by the fact that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime, having declared "anti-communism" its "national policy," openly cries for "unification by prevailing over communism" and bleats that the aggression army of U.S. imperialism must stay on in South Korea.

By declaring "anti-communism" their "national policy" and "prevailing over communism for unification" they mean to fight against the northern half of the Republic. What else can it be?

By alleging that the U.S. imprerialist aggression army must remain in South Korea indefinitely they mean to keep Korea partitioned for good. What else can it be?

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All the facts forcefully prove that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy are precisely the main stumbling block to the unification of our fatherland, the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation and the constant source that engenders tension and the danger of another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are the very criminals, aggressors who brought the tragic split to us Korean people wrapped with the joy of liberation, who forced the disastrous bloodshed of fratricide upon our nation cherishing unification, and who subjected to colonial enslavement the South Korean people aspiring after the independent development.

Still today the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities are intensifying their manoeuvrings for aggression and war and incessantly perpetrating military provocations against the DPRK.

The incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the incident of the large-size spy plane "EC-121" were a link in the premeditated manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists to ignite another war in Korea. The tension that got extremely acute at that time remains unabated still now, and the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities are stepping up war preparations more frantically, while despotically perpetrating fascist suppression of patriotic people in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have drawn here even the revived forces of Japanese militarism and are trying to unleash another war of aggression in Korea with the latter as the "shock brigade."

No Korean can repress the burning national indignation at the heart-rending fact that the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy, who had bound up the Korean people in the fetters of colonial slavery and been engrossed in all sorts of barbarous oppression and plunder for nearly half a century in the past, have been revived under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism and are overtly stretching out their crooked hands of reaggression to the southern half of our fatherland today. The Japanese militarists have an illusory desire now to materialize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by taking the lead in the carrying out of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression on Asia, and are zealously joining the U.S. imperialists in their manoeuvres to unleash a new war against the Korean people and bluntly clamouring even for directly dispatching the Japanese armed forces of aggression to South Korea.

All signs indicate that if our people do not maintain the sharpest revolutionary vigilance and get themselves fully prepared, the U.S. imperialists may unleash another war of aggression in Korea at any moment. This is a grave threat to peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the world at large.

Certainly our people are never scared because the U.S. imperialists threaten us with war. Our people are in a firm nation-wide defence posture to totally annihilate the pouncing enemies at any time, should the U.S. imperialists unleash a fresh aggressive war again in our country, oblivious of the lesson of history.

However, for the lofty sense of responsibility to the fatherland and the people, the DPRK Government does not want to see the beautiful soil of our fatherland again destroyed by the conflagrations of war, and is doing all it can to obviate the danger of the war and unify the divided fatherland by us Koreans themselves as soon as possible.

We consider that this is the very patriotic stand which is consistent with the unanimous will and aspiration of the entire Korean people.

At this critical moment when the unification of our fatherland procrastinates as ever and the danger of war is again close at hand owing to the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to launch a new war, every Korean who loves the country and nation should do all he can to remove the danger of another national calamity and attain the unification of the country as early as possible.

To this end, all Koreans who have national conscience join their efforts across the nation, irrespective of their different political views and ideas, religions, or their past careers.

We think there is a sufficient basis for bringing about such national unity today.

To our mind, it is the common feeling of all the Koreans with national conscience that they do not want to see the tragic split of the nation continued any longer but hope to see the unification of the country realized peacefully without fratricidal bloodshed.

If we have the common views on these fundamental questions pertaining to the future destiny of the nation, why can we not join our efforts together?

The recent letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung from you again convinced us there does exist the basis for the whole nation to have a common view and achieve unity.

In the light of all these facts, we are of the opinion that time is now ripe for all Koreans with national conscience to join efforts across the nation and to take determined national-salvation measures for rooting out all the sources of the danger of another war and national misfortune and for materializing the peaceful unification of the country by us Koreans themselves.

We have reasonable measures and realistic ways which can tide over the national crisis and unify the country by the independent efforts of the nation.

They lie, we consider, in translating into practice the specific plans for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland consistently advocated by the DPRK Government in accordance with the basic line elucidated by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The plans can be nutshelled as follows:

—To have the U.S. imperialist aggression army withdrawn from South Korea, conclude a peace agreement between North and South Korea and drastically reduce the armed forces of the North and South.

—To establish a unified central government by holding free North-South general elections on a democratic basis.

—To enforce a confederation of North and South Korea as an interim step, prior to complete unification, leaving the existing different social systems of the North and South as they are today, if necessary.

—To effect trade and economic co-operation and realize mutual exchange and co-operation in the field of science, culture, art and sports between the North and South.

—To effect mail exchanges and personal visits between the North and South.

—To conduct the North-South negotiation between various political parties, social organizations and all personages of popular character for consultations on the above matters.

These plans of the DPRK Government for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland are the most fair and reasonable plans acceptable to anyone who sincerely desires unification.

To actualize the peaceful unification of our country today it is important, first of all, to ease the tension which is extremely acute. The basic means for the alleviation of the tension is the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the main culprit who aggravates the situation, and the root-cause of another war.

In fact, there is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggression army to remain in South Korea any longer.

With an eye to deceiving the world public opinions and justifying their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are describing that if the U.S. imperialist aggression army withdraws from South Korea, another war will break out between North and South Korea. But this is a sheer nonsense.

If the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the source of war, withdraws, the prospects of peace will only be brighter. On the contrary, if the U.S. imperialist aggression army stays on in South Korea, the danger of war will inevitably be there to linger on for good.

To obviate the danger of war in Korea and solve the question of Korean unification, no foreign troops are needed nor are interventions of any outside forces whether it be the U.N. or whatever it is.

The U.N. must naturally abrogate all the illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question forcibly concocted by U.S. imperialism, and take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea under the cloak of the "United Nations forces" and the dissolution of the notorious "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and must no longer interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Our nation which has a long history of 4,000 years is a sagacious and civilized nation fully capable of solving its national matter with its own efforts to any extent.

The DPRK Government, basing itself upon the great *Juche* ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, firmly maintains sovereignty in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields of the country and settles all questions on its own judgement and decision.

Today there is no foreign troops in the northern half of the Republic.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggression army get out of South Korea even today, peace will be firmly ensured in Korea.

To this end, the DPRK Government proposes that after the U.S. imperialist aggression army has pulled out, North and South Korea conclude, to begin with, a peace agreement pledging not to resort to force of arms against each other and cut down the North and South Korean armed forces to 100,000 or less respectively.

It needs no language that the measures for armed forces reduction will be helpful to lightening the burdens of military expenditures imposed upon the people and to improving their livelihood, and in particular, will be of a great significance in creating an atmosphere of trust between the North and South.

What the Government of the Republic suggests is that after these conditions are created, a free North-South general election be then held for the establishment of a unified central government.

This general election should of course be conducted under the condition in which the fascist repression of the people in South Korea has been stopped and all the South Korean political prisoners arrested and imprisoned have been released and the political parties, social organizations and individuals in North and South Korea have been ensured complete freedom and democratic rights for unrestricted political activities in any part across Korea and the entire people can exercise equal rights to elect and to be elected anywhere in North and South Korea.

The Government of the Republic expresses its readiness to institute a confederation of the North and South as a transitional step prior to the realization of complete unification, if the South Korean authorities cannot accept such a free North-South general election right now.

This confederation is designed to form a supreme national committee that will promote mutual co-operation and intercourse between both sides for the common interests of the nation and to approach complete unification step by step, leaving the present differing social systems established in North and South Korea as they are.

We consider that this transitional step is fully acceptable even to those who have some apprehensions for the solution of the problem of unification on account of the different social systems in the North and South.

The Government of the Republic is proposing that, if the South Korean authorities feel it difficult to accept even the confederation, such elementary matters as economic and cultural intercourses or mail exchanges and personal visits between the North and South be solved one by one, apart from political questions for the time being.

We conduct economic and cultural intercourses even with foreigners, and there is no reason why they should not be done among the same nation. Economic interchanges between North and South Korea will not only link the industry of the North with the agriculture of the South organically and expedite a co-ordinated and independent development of the national economy, but pave the way to revitalizing the ruined South Korean economy and stabilizing the living of the South Korean people who are groaning in dire straits.

The Government of the Republic suggests that if the South Korean authorities still refuse even this, mail exchanges or personal visits between the North and South be effected at least so that the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends separated for a long time may hear from each other and see each other and share the sentiments of stored-up longings for each other.

We consider that it is the position of the DPRK Government to meet at any time with representatives of all the South Korean political parties, social organizations or individual personages except Pak Jung Hi for negotiation to solve these questions.

As already mentioned above, the Government of the Republic has more than once proposed even to Pak Jung Hi's reactionary authorities a series of national-salvation programmes for promoting the unification of the country, out of our sincere hope that they would return to the stand for the nation.

But Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to the nation, who had formerly pledged his loyalty to the Japanese "Emperor" and who, after the Liberation, changed himself to a faithful cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism, has all along rejected all the just proposals of the Government of the Republic and perpetrated all kinds of treacheries to the fatherland and the nation which even his predecessors dared not to. How is it possible to discuss the question of peaceful unification with such traitors to the nation who blare about "unification by prevailing over communism," which only means war?

The Government of the Republic, however, holds the position to negotiate at any time on the question of national unification with anyone, but Pak Jung Hi, who has national conscience and who opposes fascism and aspires for democracy, instead of introducing foreign powers.

We are firmly convinced that if the political parties and social organizations in the North and South unite together in this direction and the entire North and South Korean people pool their strength, they can certainly force the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw from South Korea.

The peaceful unification of our fatherland can be achieved only when the U.S. imperialist aggression army is forced out of South Korea and the reinvasion manoeuvres by Japanese militarist forces shattered and patriotic democratic forces seize power after overthrowing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime.

Today it is the loftiest task confronting all the Koreans to repel the danger of another war hanging over the nation and unify the country independently.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty."

Now is the time for all the Koreans who love the fatherland and are concerned about the future of the nation, whether they be in the North or South of the divided fatherland, at home or abroad, communists or nationalists, to raise higher their voice against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, exposing and denouncing their policies of colonial enslavement, national split and their manoeuvres for the provocation of a fresh war and join in the nation-wide struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

This is not a matter that concerns the interests of an individual person or a grouping but a vital question that concerns the future destinies of the whole nation.

We can no longer tolerate the tragic and painful state of split in which no contact or visit has been realized between the North and South until a new generation has grown up, on one and the same soil, because of the artificial barriers, and can never hand down the split fatherland to our posterity.

We should unfold more powerfully a widespread mass campaign at home and abroad to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea, and wage the nation-wide struggle more dynamically for the materialization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland in firm unity with all patriotic forces.

We believe that you will step up all your activities for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea and for interchanges and negotiations between the North and South, thereby making a due contribution to arousing a wider public opinion in South Korea and abroad and accelerating the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

We should do everything in our power to bring the day when we will unify the fatherland as early as possible and build on our beautiful land of 3,000-*ri* a wealthy and strong country, a paradise for the 40 millions, the happiest place in the world.

In conclusion, we express the hope that you will take a more active part in the sacred cause of independent peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Sincerely Yours.

Li Guk Ro,
Doctor, President of the Committee For the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland

Kang Ryang Uk, Paster, vice-President

Paek Nam Un, Academician, vice-President

Li Gi Yong, Writer and People's Prize Laureate, Standing Member

Hong Gi Man, Academician, Doctor and Professor, Member

Kim Sok Hyong, Academician, Doctor and Professor, Member

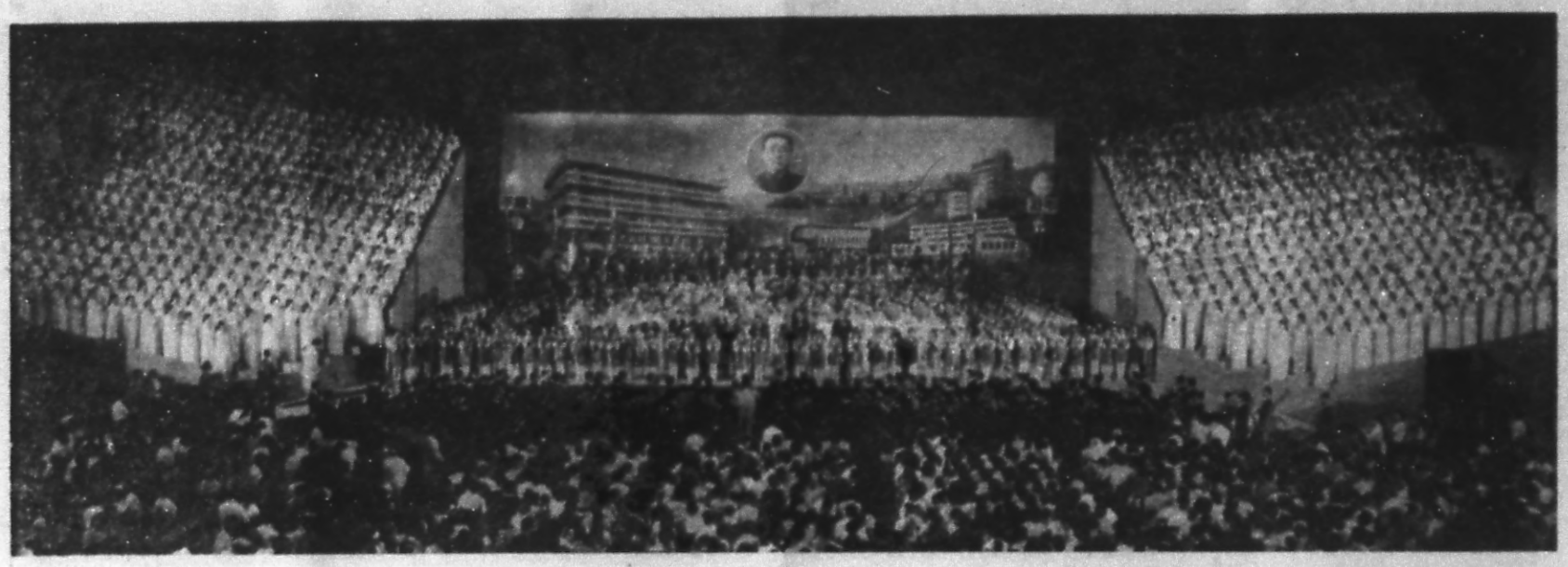
June 3, 1970

Pyongyang

Grand Music and Dance Epic "Under Glory of Fatherland"

Koreans Here Extend Highest Honour,

Over 115,000 Koreans Here, Japanese People and Other Foreigners of 31 Countries



Epilogue: "March Forward under the Banner of the DPRK"

Act 2, Scene 4: "Across the Amrok River"

The grand music and dance epic "Under the Glory of the Fatherland," the People's Prize laureate work, was staged to celebrate the 25th founding day of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) from June 2 to 5 at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium amid the great expectations and interest of all Koreans here, broad sections of the Japanese people and also the other foreigners here.

This grand epic show was held under the circumstances in which the entire CHONGRYUN workers and 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan are effecting great innovations and bringing about upsurges in all their work in order to greet with higher political zeal and greater success the 5th Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the 9th Congress of CHONGRYUN, upholding the programmatic teachings of the congratulatory message personally sent to Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of CHONGRYUN by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, on the occasion of its 15th founding day.

The art performance shown seven times during its four-day run was watched by over 79,000 Korean compatriots and students, and about 36,000 Japanese people in all walks of life including leaders of Japanese political parties, social organizations, and trade unions, scholars, prominent lawyers, religionists, men of culture, leaders and members of local assemblies.

The spectators of the art performance also included the personages of the 31 foreign countries: the foreign ambassadors, staff members of embassies, foreign correspondents and foreign students in Japan of the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, the UAR, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Iraq, Afghanistan, Canada, Australia, Sweden, France, South Vietnam, the USA and so on.

A total of over 115,000 persons watched the grand epic. Such a large audience for an art performance was an epoch-making event in the history of stage arts in Japan.

The art performance was also watched by Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of CHONGRYUN and other members of its committee.

Chairman Han Duk Su extended greetings to the spectators on the first day of the performance.

Referring to the entire CHONGRYUN workers and Korean citizens in Japan who were filled with boundless emotion and honour, greeting the congratulatory message sent by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the Chairman said that the boundless pride and happiness of Korean citizens here were due only to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and to the existence of CHONGRYUN.

He stressed that Koreans here were successful in promoting independent unification of the fatherland, as they had the CHONGRYUN organization to embody the *Juche* ideas of the Leader.

The performance consisted of a prologue, "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," an epilogue "March Forward under the Banner of the DPRK," and eight acts comprising 30 scenes.

Act 1 was entitled "Dark Clouds Hang over the Fatherland," Act 2 "For the Restoration of the Fatherland," Act 3 "The Leader Returns to the Homeland from Triumphant Campaigns," Act 4 "Battles to Crush the Invading Enemy U.S. Imperialists," Act 5 "At a Speed of Chollima for Socialist Construction," Act 6 "Under the Care of Our Leader," Act 7 "For the Unification of the Fatherland," Act 8 "For International Solidarity and Friendship."

The grand epic staged seven times during its four-day run was performed by more than 3,000 persons. They were the members of the Korean Central Art Troupe, the Korean dramatic company and Korean local music and dance groups, and pupils and students selected from regular Korean schools in Kanto and Tohoku districts and Aichi Prefecture from primary school to university.

All the Korean spectators and players were filled with boundless adration for and loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has always led the Korean people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and shown all kinds of warm paternal love to them. And they were firmly determined to fulfil to the

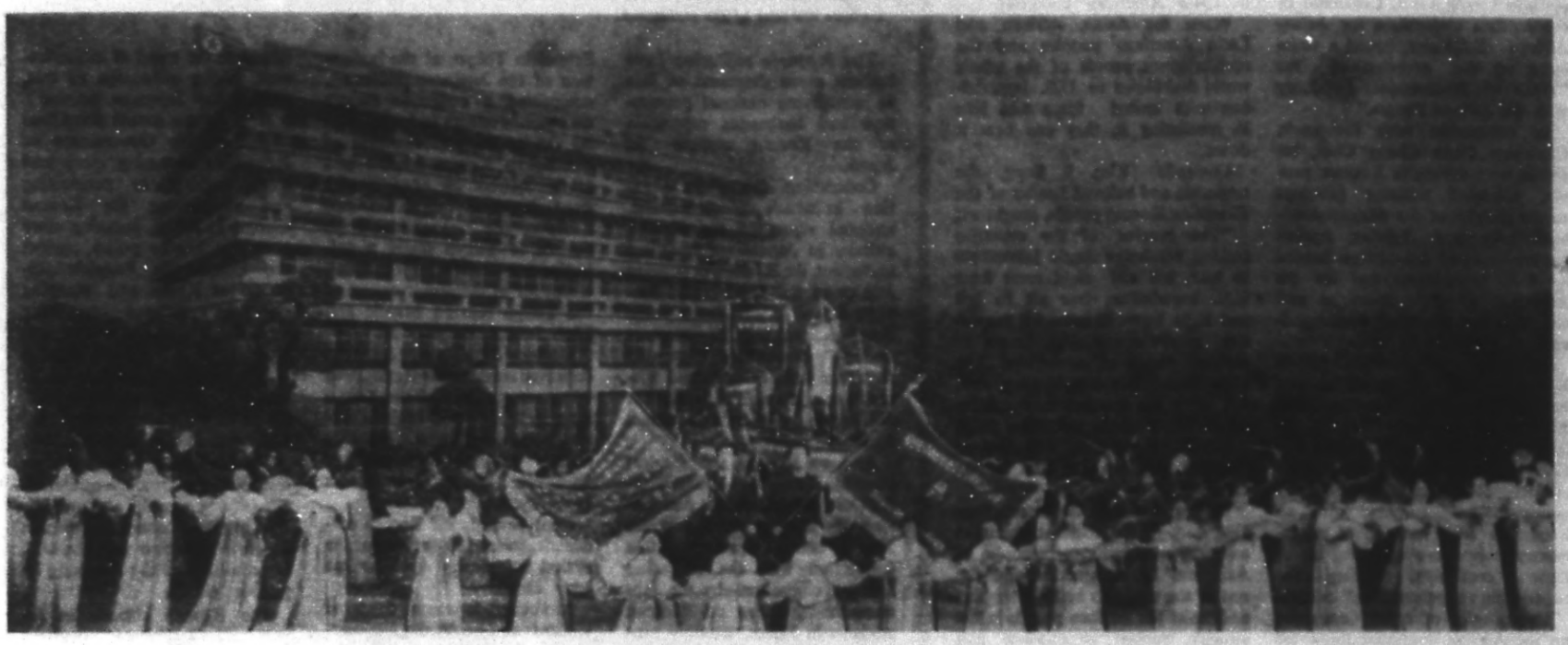
(Continued on page 5)

A scene of Act 5: "At a Speed of Chollima for Socialist Construction"

Successfully Performed in Honour of 15th Birthday of CHONGRYUN

Gratitude to Marshal KIM IL SUNG

in Japan Watch Grand Epic Staged 7 Times During Its 4-Day Run



A scene of Act 6: "Under the Care of Our Leader"

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of CHONGRYUN warmly hailed the successful performance of the grand music and dance epic.

(Continued from page 4)

end the programmatic instructions of the congratulatory message sent by the Leader on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of CHONGRYUN.

The grand epic evoked many repercussions among not only Koreans but also many foreigners in Japan.

Many foreign guests who watched the grand music and dance epic which shows the burning loyalty of the Koreans in Japan to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and their ardent respect for him, were overwhelmed by great emotions regardless of the differences of nationality, occupation, colour or age.

Deeply stirred by high ideological content and artistic quality displayed in the epic and its fine and beautiful performance, none of them spared word of praise—"stupendous," "wonderful," "excellent," "beautiful," "remarkable" etc. through its performance from the beginning to its finale.

They said that even though there were many fine and marvelous national arts in the world they had never seen such a great epic that bound together the hearts of performers and spectators. Exactly such a performance was this grand music and dance epic performed by Koreans in Japan who are fighting for the country's unification and defence of their democratic, national rights under the wise leadership of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Expressing his sincere thanks to the invitation to the epic and congratulating the 15th founding day of CHONGRYUN from the bottom of his heart, Ambassador O.A. Troyanovsky of the USSR embassy in Japan said as follows:

"In any way, this grand epic is really remarkable. The performance is well organized and is full of variety in every scene which is very beautiful. It pulsates with the ardent love of the Korean people for their fatherland. I felt keenly how strongly the Korean citizens here love their home country."

Also congratulating CHONGRYUN on the successful performance of the fine music and dance epic on its 15th birthday, Ambassador I. Gheorghiu of the Rumanian embassy in Japan said:

"All the scenes are magnificent and well arranged. Korean national costumes are very colourful and beautiful. They added lustre to the grand epic.

A scene showing the shining results which CHONGRYUN has attained in the past 15 years since its formation is really inspiring. In particular, the children's performance in a scene to demonstrate the fine success of CHONGRYUN's democratic, national education work is so lovely and impressive."

One of the councillors at the Cuban embassy in Japan Mr. F. Ramirez de Arellano said: "This music and dance epic is, indeed, a beautiful and splendid art. I directly participated in the anti-Batista Battle, and so, I was most moved by the scene of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people led by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the 1930's.

The revolutionary optimism always displayed in any adversities by the anti-Japanese armed fighters who waged a heroic struggle made vividly call to much my past experience in the severe and hard armed struggle."

Commercial counsellor Jan Lajkr of the Czechoslovakian embassy in Japan stressed his deep impression of the epic as follows: "I think, in a word, this epic is a very excellent and beautiful performance. Stage setting, marvelous costumes and fine national music especially charm the spectators. I also believe that you can stage such a fine performance because you have the great and outstanding Leader."

Speaking about his astonishment at the grand epic which he saw for the first time, Minister A.M. Al-Eshaiker of the Iraqi embassy in Japan said:

"I can't just praise this fine and remarkable performance. Why can you stage such a great performance? As I could feel in the epic, I think that it is because the Korean people have the great Leader.

Premier Kim Il Sung who is known internationally and about whom I also know much is an outstanding leader.

I think all the great beautiful and fine performance is due to the outstanding Leader."

A counsellor Hernowo Asmanoe of the Indonesian embassy in Japan said: "This epic is a fine art incorporating well equipped both original

(Continued on page 6)

Act 6, Scene 3: "We Promote the Unification of the Fatherland and Defend the National Rights of the Koreans in Japan"

A scene of Act 8: "For International Solidarity and Friendship"

KCAAS Chairman Issues Statement

On "Week of International Solidarity with African People"

PYONGYANG, May 28 (KCNA)—Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, issued a statement on the occasion of the "Week of International Solidarity with the African People."

In connection with the week, Chairman Chon Chang Chol, together with the entire Korean people, extended militant greetings to the peoples of the African continent who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for the liberation of their countries and consolidation of national independence and social progress.

Quoting the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, that **"Today, in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America mighty flood tides of national-liberation revolutionary movement are surging with an irresistible force, and great revolutionary storms are sweeping across those continents, wiping out imperialism and colonialism,"** he said:

The peoples of many countries on the African continent threw off the cursed chains of imperialism and colonialism and achieved national independence through their protracted, staunch struggle and are struggling to carry the cause of national liberation to accomplishment, repulsing the subversive activities of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces under the uplifted banner against imperialism and for independence.

The peoples of the countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Zimbabwe, who have not yet cast off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism are wringing the necks of the enemies, having risen up with arms in their hands for freedom and liberation, he said.

Chairman Chon Chang Chol stressed that all the struggle powerfully sweeping the African continent is a heavy blow to the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and the racist clique, and expressed firm, militant solidarity with the African people in their just struggle.

He exposed that the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who cannot live a single day without aggression and pillage, are brutally suppressing the national liberation movement of the peoples on the African continent and manoeuvring to tear the newly independent countries away from the anti-imperialist front and turn them to the right and keep them shackled in colonial and semi-colonial bondage, holding out "aid" as a bait.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for becoming more undisguised in the manoeuvres of aggression and war in our country and other parts of Asia and persisting in their aggressive manoeuvres against Cuba and in their aggression and plunder in Latin American countries.

When the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary people of the whole world deal blows to U.S. imperialism with united force and join in mutilating it, they can beat it down.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught us:

"The peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear left and right arms from U.S. imperialism, tear off its left and right legs and behead it eventually everywhere it stretches out its crooked hands of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, but when the revolutionary peoples of the world join in mutilating them, the U.S. imperialists will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

Noting that it is the internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples of Asia and Latin America and the rest of the world to actively support and assist the African people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he declared:

We, the Korean people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, will fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism firmly standing at the outpost of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, while further expediting socialist construction in the northern half and consolidating more firmly our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily and at the same time, struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

He went on:

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our people will as always actively support and encourage the struggle of the peoples of the African continent against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation and consolidation of national independence.

Imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism is making a last-ditch effort, but it will surely be chased out of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the struggle of the peoples in these regions.

The people of the African continent who are enjoying the undivided support of the Korean people and the revolutionary people the world over will unite firmly and wage a resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles lying ahead of them and thus make a clean sweep of the enemy from the continent and accomplish without fail the great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Flays Japanese Militarists for Criminal Acts against Koreans Here

PYONGYANG, Jun. 6 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Jun. 5 sternly denouncing the Japanese militarists who are at present intensifying with greater frenzy national persecution and barbarous repression of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Follows the text of the statement:

The Japanese militarists have become more desperate of late in intensifying national persecution and barbarous repression of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Concerning the grave situation in which the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan are trampled underfoot, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea some time ago again issued a statement strongly demanding that the Japanese authorities should discontinue at once all such criminal acts and ensure them democratic, national rights.

And, on May 26, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement in connection with the unceasing assaults committed by the Japanese reactionaries on Korean students in Japan, strongly protesting against and denouncing the Japanese authorities who have so far failed to take any sincere step for the legal protection of the Korean citizens in Japan and, furthermore, have systematically fostered barbarous assaults on Korean students in Japan by instigating hooligans behind the scene.

It is entirely just and natural for CHONGRYUN, the lawful organization defending the rights and interests of the Korean citizens in Japan, to sternly protest against the untenable acts of the Japanese authorities and strongly demand that democratic, national rights be guaranteed to the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese authorities, however, are further intensifying the criminal, barbarous assaults on Korean students in Japan, far from taking any measure to stop them, despite the just demand repeatedly voiced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and CHONGRYUN.

Another incident occurred on May 29 in Tokyo: Some 30 Japanese depraved students fell upon Byon Gwang Tong, 3rd year student of the secondary course of the First Korean Primary and Middle School in Tokyo and two other Korean students and beat them black and blue, leaving one of them in a critical condition.

As mentioned already in detail in the statement of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN dated May 26, more than 20 Japanese depraved students of the Kokushikan High School in Tokyo, at the instigation of the Japanese militarists, committed a collective assault on seven students including Son Ri On of the senior course of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School on May 25 and eight Japanese depraved students of the Kokushikan High School in Tokyo made a collective assault on Kim Ryo Chol, a student of the senior course of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School, on May 23.

On May 22, above 20 Japanese depraved students madly pounced upon six students of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and pommelled them, inflicting serious wounds upon student Kim Tae Il among them in this barbarity.

Such assaults on Korean students reached 30 cases in the period from early April to late May alone.

Moreover, Japanese depraved students and hooligans, engineered by the Japanese militarists, rob Korean students of the school of uniforms, caps, badges, buttons, etc., and assault honest Japanese students after disguising themselves as Korean students with them. Such malicious acts they commit without hesitation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce with more burning national resentment the Japanese militarists who are making collective assaults on the Korean students in Japan without intermission and gravely menacing the vital rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The incessant, dastardly and malicious assaults of the Japanese militarists on Korean citizens in Japan are an outrageous challenge to the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and manifestation of all the more undisguised hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The ever more open suppression and persecution of the Korean citizens in Japan is closely linked with the fast acceleration of militarization and fascistization in Japan.

The Japanese militarists are becoming more impudent in their national comtempt and persecution of the Korean citizens in Japan, taking this as an expedient and means for further hastening the militarization of the country, and are setting at variance the Korean and Japanese peoples in an attempt to fan national chauvinism and stimulate the trend of militarization, taking advantage of this, among the Japanese people.

It is by no means fortuitous that the Sato Government of Japan are becoming more and more ruthless in persecuting and suppressing the Korean citizens in Japan, pursuing more openly a hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stepping up the aggressive conspiracy with the puppet clique of South Korea, while actively joining U.S. imperialism in its policy of Asian aggression after the U.S. and Japan "joint communique" was made public last November.

The Korean people can never overlook the Japanese militarists intensifying assaults and suppression against Korean students in Japan in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Korean citizens in Japan are legitimate overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Sato Government of Japan is under leagal and moral obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan.

Today, broad press and public circles of Japan are denouncing in a louder voice the assaults and barbarities committed against Korean citizens in Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once again strongly demands that the Sato Government of Japan should stop at once the assaults on Korean students in Japan, arrest and severely punish the criminals involved in the collective assaults and the backstage wirepullers and take measures without delay lest such provocations should be repeated.

With no vicious attempt can anyone infringe upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, including their rights to the enforcement of national education.

If the Sato Government of Japan, defying the repeated warnings of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and entire Korean citizens in Japan and the opposition of the broad segments of the Japanese people, persists in their fascist assaults and suppressive rows against the Korean citizens in Japan, they will never escape the responsibility for all the consequences arising from this and the strong condemnation and stern judgement by world opinion.

(Continued from page 5)

Korean art and modern art. I came to think much more about Premier Kim Il Sung. He is really a wise and great Leader the Korean people have produced. How happy are the people who have the great leader!"

First Secretary Henryk Laszez of the Polish embassy in Japan stressed:

"All the scenes in the grand epic are very impressive. And I was most deeply moved by the marvelous finale which shows fully the close bonds between the performers and spectators. The ardent patriotism of the Koreans in Japan is at the base of the grand epic. I think such lofty patriotism is attributable only to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. I keenly felt the powerfulness of the CHONGRYUN organization through the performance."

Mr. and Mrs. James Sakae, who came from Hawaii and got a chance to see the grand music and dance epic on their world sightseeing trip, said as follows in an excited tone:

"We have travelled here and there the world over. But we saw such a really tremendous epic show for the first time. We were so much surprised at the performance of the elementary schoolboys and schoolgirls.

We had never expected before that the Korean children in Japan could participate in a performance with such marvelous discipline and in such good order. We can't repress our deep feelings about the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan who are growing vigorously and happily under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and his warm solicitude while they are crushing all kinds of suppression and persecution by the internal and expternal enemies.

When we return to Hawaii, we will tell the Koreans there about this fine epic."

Highly lauding the performance, the foreign guests expressed again their congratulations on the brilliant success of CHONGRYUN work under the wise leadership of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and his benevolent care while wishing CHONGRYUN greater success in its work.

The People's Korea

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